# Kolmes County Farmer.

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One column, one year,

JOB PRINTING Of every description executed in the best style and on reasonable terms.

The Farmen has a larger circulation than any spoke:

"Soi and has been for thirts six consecutive years the official paper of the county.

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I will farnish everything that can be asked for, which of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution, wise or unwise, proper or grouper; and should they or should they

JOHN ST. FILER improper; and should they or should they

### LOOK HERE!

W. E. have a very nice assortined of Coal or Cur-hon Oil LAMPs of vertices patteres, which we sit as cheap as the same are sold in any other towe, probably not any cheaper. We also keep Lamp Chim-peys, Lamp Wiess, Masies, Bushes, etc., etc., which wa wish to sell. Also a generarial assortment of

LANTERNS, e to burn Carbon, Spure or Lard Oil or Candle BOOK STORE

SPEECH OF

OF DELAWARE.

In the Senate of the United States Jan. 4th, 1863. MR. PRESIDENT-When the injustice

and intolerance of the British ministry, when forcing an issue between the parent country and the colonies in reference to 2 00 country and the colonies in the 2 00 country and the colonies in the 2 00 colonies in th statesmen were treated by the advocates of power as the atterance of sedition. It was then that the noble Chatham thus

"Sorry I am to hear the liberty of peech in this House imputed as a crime. But the imputation shall not discourage me. It is a liberty I mean to exercise. No gentleman ought to be afraid to exercise it. It is a liberty by which the gentleman who calumniates it might have profited."

It has been frequently said upon this floor, since the commencement of this un natural war, that we are making history. Sir, we are but repeating it. Repeating its tollies, its madness, its wickedness, instead of avoiding them, being instructed by its examples. Trey who would admonish us by those examples, and who would have u profit by them, are, by the advocates of power and the tools of faction, charged, like Chatham, with being seditions, disloyal, and as being sympa thizers with rebellion. Well, sir, this is PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Miller-burg thizers with rebellion. Well, Sr., this is not strange. Great popular communitions, 221-20,1 great civil, revolutions, always bring to great civil revolutions, always bring to the surface of society a class of men too wise in their own conceits but really too ignerant and too debased to be instructed revolutionary force into unnatural positions, and true to their native instincts, they crawl around the feet of temporary power, and seek their own greatness in the detraction of those who would have wisdom in counsel and moderation in action. Such men glory in nothing so much as in writing the name of Aristides. on the shell

In his annual message transmitted to Congress on the first day of the session, the President thus speaks :

"We of this Congress and this Administration will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we A moment's lunacy after eighteen

at the conclusion of an hour's incoherent

How shall I and my Administration live in history? If such questions OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, meet the Friday on or proceeding the full moon in every month, at Mason to little Executive, and bad he homestly find uniformly acted in reference to the jugo-

ABAN PETRY. than that of the public good. Produce and Commission Merchant, chart by which our action has been gov. its character, and limited in its powers, vois the errors of the past.

istration (says the Presi ent) will be re- non-delivery of fugitives from service and Wheat, Rye, Corn. Oats, Wool, membered it spite of ourselves. No per. labor, the raid of John Brown into Vir- Executive tyrang. That constitution earth!" the patient and long suffering peo swer, not as the Constitution prevides, tions the loyalty of all those who differ sonal significance or insignificance can ginia, the election of Abraham Lincoln space one or another of us."

> test generation,' it is but right that each of Congress, and of the people of the free make his own appeal to the awful tribu- States, to abolish slavery, or so circum the 'latest generation.' But where is the ultimate extinction." It was the asser necessity, in making one's own defense, tion of the right to abolish, accompanied why find fault with that which you can abolish, that led to this revolution. not control, and for which you are not responsible? My answer is plain. Some No efforts of ours to give a proper direction to public affairs by propositions of legislation or tender of advice can avail. An Administration policy, supported by a majority of Congress, is submitted for approval or rejection. If we approve, well. If we reject, then, as the dogma sought to be enforced is that the Administration is the Government and the Gov-

tives of the States and of the people. We are and for eighteen months have been words of encouragement, and were any authorized the commandant of a fort to for so doing I am disloyal to my country. people could not read them. The President ional flag to wave not only over the in the midst of the greatest political reviously seeking assistance from those about suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and lies before men and in the presence of high not to be surpassed in cruelty, will not allow State of Delaware and the States now in olution the world has ever seen. We de- to be installed into power did he whisper | that he had complacently obeyed his mas- Heaven.

ording to such a standard of judgment efforts? The only response the great English revolution was a stu- deigned to his inquiring and distress counaught but criminality in the French rev- "nobody is burt." Installed into office, olution, and the American struggle for he betakes himself to the agreeable work independence was regarded by the Eng- of distributing offices to his followers, and lish king and ministry, and even by the manifests no further interests inpublic af-English people, with as great abhorrence fairs than to see whether a pretext for a war a wicked resistence to rightful authors cannot be had by tempting the seceders to as we affect to regard the resistence strike the first blow. It is struck, and of the revoluted States to Federal author- immediately the cry rings throughout the

that success is justification.

wer, will be forced to the conclusion half a million more, and "On to Rich that there have been revolutions which mond!" is the cry. War exists, not by have failed that ought to have succeeded, an act of Congress, but by the act of and that there have been successful rev. Beauregard and Abraham Lincoln. Betolutions which ought to have failed. My ter, far better for this sountry, had neiown opinion, sir, is that this revolution ther of them ever been born. ought to fail unless you make that rightful THE WAR COULD HAVE BEEN AVERTED. months of madness! A flash of reason

uniformly acted in reference to the juge-ment of impartial history, how different could not then march against him. And would have been his and our situation are not usually what they seem to be. They now. But, sir, party not country, vengrange, not instige, have been the adjects. geance, not justice, have been the objects sion on the part of Government, as the gal tribunal already to mean. By their will continue to furnish, will light him was not simply the imposition of a tridown in "dish-nor to the latest genera- fling tax upon tea that caused the Amerition." I know this language may be can Revolution, but it was the assertion a-ked, as it has often been asked hereto- their consent. It was a controversy before, why denounce the Administration? tween the crown and his ministers on the Why not denounce the rebels? I and one side, and the people of the colonies swer, sir, that the rebels, as they are call- on the other, in reference to the powers ed, are not to be affected by denunciation of Government under the English Constior praise from you or me. They have tution. The imposition of the tax and gone out from among us, and are not to the attempt to collect it were only the be brought back by denunciation, but by occasion of testing the right claimed by wisdom in council rather than by bravery force of arms. The student of history in the field. That there may be wisdom will find no difficulty in tracing the cause in council, both for the purpose of reani of our present revolution to a radical and ting a dissevered country, and for the fundamental difference to the true theory still greater and nobler purpose of preser | of our Government, and the limitation ving civil & constitutional liberty, I have upon Federal or State authority. Is this a right to speak my honest convictions a Government, of the people of the Uniin reference to the Executive action; and, ted States as a quasi political body, acthaving the right, I shall be governed in ing rightfully by force of a popular nuits exercise by no other consideration merical majority, the voice of which majority constitutionally decides the charac-At the commencement of the new year, ter of legislation, or is it a Government of it may be well to review the political the people of the States, representative in chart by which our action has been goved by the character, and limited in its powers, the character, and limited in its powers, the character and limited in its powers. erned, that thereby we may in future as legislative as well as executive and judi-'We of this Congress and this Admin- pressed in the Federal Constitution? The

as President, none of these were the cause Since then, sir, we are each to be light- in my opinion, of this revolution; but it ed down in honor or dishonor to the la- was the assertion of the power and duty city without due process of law.

MR. LINCOLN'S INDIFFERENCE TO IT. It must have been apparent to the Presof pacification were adopted, that an atnot receive the support of the representa-

Usurpations of the President. Inde ourselves when we say, and we cannot aught of hope in their ear? When, in ter's command. And this brings me, sir, I use this language because every miser- But, sir, what is martial law, to which decrive the judgment of history by the disguise, he sought the capital of the Re- to a consideration of the question, has the able Abolition press and Abolitionists in every man in the United States, contrary declaration, that such a revolution has public, and found good and wise men, President the power to suspend the priv- the land dares to charge with disloyalty a to the Constitution, is made subject by this no cause. I appeal to the history of the representatives of the States that had not ilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and if man who honestly utters his sentiments proclamation, and what are the courts. HON. WILLARD SAULSBURY, past for the truth of this assertion, that seceded, endeavoring to devise some be has not, and Congress has, should they differing from the views and policy of this martial and military commission? the there never has been any great moral, so means to arrest the work of national disconfer that power upon him, or exercise Administration. It may be that I mani- Duke of Wellington, who ought to be cial, or political revolution without some memberment, did be aid them by his it themselves in reference to persons dom- fest some feeling on this subject; it may good authority upon this subject, in a decause more or less great, more or less counsel, or encourage them by his promiciled in States not in rebellion, and where be that I manifest more than some persons bate in Parliament declared that martial justifiable. All Governments consider ise? When, before his inaughration as the courts of justice are open? revolution against their authority as with. President, he entered his Chamber and [Here Mr. Saulsbury goes into a learn-made to feel on this subject; my constitu- of the general who commands the army, out cause. Were their judgments of the found Crittenden and Donglas and their el and able review of this question, quo- ents have suffered; and while I stand in and he contended that the "General who rightfulness or wrongfulness of resistance co-laborers endeavoring to piecure the ting from numerous authorities. We re-

ble rule, liberty could not exist; but des- promise, did he request one of his polit- able argument. - Eds. Caucassian.] potism would everywhere prevail. Ac- ical friends to aid them in their patriotic THE CHIEF JUNGICE AND LUTHER MARTIN ON endous crime. No Bourbon could see trymen was the dignified assumence that the exhaustive opinion of the present The law of the revolution-, or that land that the rebels have fired upon the which their character is most generally notional flag, that Sumpter has fallen, and determined, is that "might makes right," that the rebellion must be crushed out .-Seventy-five thousand volunteers are call-The impartial student of history, how- ed into the field, soon to be followed by

this Administration, at least-nuless this been incepted, or for what it can now or tains this remarkable passage : raving! What will the furnic think of power, have pre-nmed to distrust instead and has recorded, the fact that secession

vent all remonstrance against whatever upon the unoffending but suspected vie verily believe they never would have for a tim, and forts and bastiles opened and ed the Federal Union. losed their ponderous doors upon him. Was not Abraham Lincoln President,

of condemning the action of others ?- by such acts as evinced the purpose to they inserted it in that instrument that self, unknown to the Constitution and ing the aid and comfort." no power should ever deprive their chil- laws of any civilized or barbarous people By the Constitution a person charged cause he did not believe that a Government SCALES of as bere can only act upon measures of ident, as it certainly was to everybody else beas corpus, had been passed two bundred arbitrary will—"affording aid and com- dictment of a grand jury. But this as- together and preserved by force, when public policy submitted to us by others. after his election, that unless some means years ago, during the oppressive reign of fort to the rebels against the authority of sumption of power does not satisfy the the people of the different sections had tempt at national disruption was inevitable. Such an attempt he may have itable. Such an attempt he may have regarded as unreasonable, as criminal; visions of Magna Charta, and our fathers commission." And that there shall not studied and tried to understand the law to patriotism, but whose patriotism. but neither its unreasonableness nor crim- provided in the Constitution, as a prohi- be any possibility that the victims of his of the land. For seventeen years I have however, in too many cases, results from inality could excuse the jocular indiffer-ence with which he seemed to regard it. the privilege of this writ should not be has declared that "the writ of habeas cor-years of that time I have defended persons public crib, to charge me and those who He had been victorious in the political suspended unless in case of rebellion or pus is suspended in respect to all persons charged with almost every crime in the think with me with being disloyal to the race for power, and could have afforded invasion, when the public safety should arrested," even before the pretended sns- criminal code. For five years, as law of- Government of my country, or to the even to have been generous toward those laboring under apprehensions of evil to President could suspend the privilege of during the rebellion shall be imprisoned in courts, and endeavored to familiarize cause we believe as he believed? What themselves from his Administration. But this writ; no statesman had ever so spo- in any fort, camp, arsenal, military pris- myself with the principles of the criminal interests have I to be disloyal to the Govsir, when he saw that the whole country ken; no commentator had ever so written; on, or other place of confinement, by any law. But I confess sir, that never did I ernment and the Constitution of my counwas agitated and filled with alarm, and and no court had ever so decided. Con- military authority, or by the sentence of read or hear of the crime of "disloyal try? What benefit could secession bring that the work of disruption had in fact gress had provided for the issuing of this any court martial or military commission. practices" until it was proclaimed by to me or my people? Do we wish to in commenced, it was criminal indifference upon proper application made to any Since the institution of civil Government, Abraham Lincoln. He does not define voke fire and on his part not to give assurance to his Judge of the Supreme Court, or Judge of since the formation of human society, it; he does not inform the American peo- little State? Do we want the contendcountrymen that the constitutional rights any District Court of the United States; since God made man, there has never been ple what it is, that they may avoid its ing factions, maddened devilish, proface, of the peo, le of the several States should and the venerable Chief Justice was ap- such an unwarranted assumption of pow- commission; that secret is locked up in to tread our soil, and destroy our subbe maintained, and the Union preserved pealed to to award it for the purpose of er, or such a despotic exercise of it; and his discretion. But he proclaims that all stance? No, sir; we only pray that the tives of the States and of the people.

A REVIEW OF THE PAST.

Rightfully to determine these questions

The Control of the was his love for the Linion? When those who were pattern and the Linion? When the Linion? When those who were pattern and the Linion and the Lin we must review to some extent the past, the adoption of some peaceful and honor- the amazement of all save the minio as of country, and in defence of civil liberty, military commission. and consider the situation of the present. able mode of adjustment were needing despotic power-that the President had protests against it; and he who says that his bloody code of lows so high that the counsels, they may again cause our na-

thereto by others admitted as the infalli- adoption of measures of honorable com- gret that our space compels us to omit this the sovereignty of one of the smallest it should be carried into effect was bound

THE HARRAS CORPUS. venerable Chief Justice of the United States in the case of Merryman .-This opinion was delivered since our present troubles commenced, and the whole country is familiar with it. I will not extract from that which, as a whole, is so symmetrical and conclusive. It has never been answered, and will forever remain unanswerable.

It will be seen, Mr. President, by reference to the proceedings of the Convention that framed the Constitution, as reported by Mr. Madison, that three States voted against that provision authorizing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in case of rebellion and invasion. In my opinion they voted wisely; for while, if wisely observed, and the power which it confers should never be invoked except in accordance with the intention and fo in the conclusion which was wrongful in Mr. President, this war was either next the purpose contemplated by the framers the beginning-not because it was wholly essay or it was unnecessary. It necessar of that instrument and by the authority without cause, but because its causes did ry, it was only so for the purpose of pre- of Congress, much evil might result not amount to a justification. No portion serving national existence and the consti- from it, as an unwarranted departure from of a people have a right, for light or trivial tutional rights of the people. If indes- that purpose by this Administration has can e-, or for apprehended evil, and with- pensible for these purposes it was justifi- shown that this provision has been most out first exhausting all reasonable and able. If not so indespensible it was a unfortunate for the liberties of the people by the lessons of history. Thrown by proper means to avert it, to plun e the crime. Was it necessary? Could the The possibility-that this power might be whole country into civil war. But, sir, Union have been preserved and the con- abused, or made the means of oppression, while I believe the causes of the present scitutional rights of the people be main- was foreseen and made known by some of revolution were not sufficient to amount tained without a resort to arms? He who the wi-est members of the Convention, to a jostification of it, and while, there asserts the contrary falsifies history and and assigned by some of them as a reasfore, I believe it ought not to succeed, I attempts an imposition upon public ere- on of withholding their assent from its am equally honest in my conviction that dulicy. These are the only legitimate adoption. The address of Luther Marit will succeed for all purposes -- during objects for which this war could have tin to the Legislature of Maryland con-

Administration and this Congress shall could at any time be waged. It is folly "By the next paragraph, the General Governchange their policy, and be governed by to say the people of the revolted States ment is to have the p wer of suspending the ha wiser counsels in the future than they fired the first gun. The question immedes the State Governments have a power of sushave been in the past. This may be con- diately arises, could not the occasion in- pending the habees corpus act in those cases, it sidered plain talk in the American Senate ducing them, or affording them the pretext, was said there was no reason for giving such a Some may even effect to treat it, as the if you please, for as doing, have been honest warning of Chatham in the English Parliament was treated as disloyal. it could, and history will so adjudge.—
Had the English Parliament listened to When civil war is certain unless averted Government, it would be an engine of oppression in surrection takes place, finds its safety WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER, Main St., three doors west of Weirish's Hardware pass will light us down with henor or store. Millersburg 0.

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER, Main St., pass will light us down with henor or dishonor to the latest generation."

A moment's lunacy after eighteen the Administration listened to and acted upon his advice, the colonies by a peaceable and honorable adjustment is an at acted upon his advice, the colonies of differences, and when such an adjustment is an act of resemble to the General Government may declare it an act of resemble, to return the latest generation."

A moment's lunacy after eighteen the colonies by a peaceable and honorable adjustment is an act of resemble, and when such an adjustment this Administration listened to and acted upon his advice, the colonies by a peaceable and honorable adjustment is an act of section of differences, and when such an adjustment this Administration listened to and acted upon his advice, the colonies by a peaceable and honorable adjustment is an act of section of differences, and when such an adjustment this Administration listened to an acted upon his advice, the colonies by a peaceable and honorable adjustment is an act of section of differences, and when such an adjustment this Administration listened to an acted upon his advice, the colonies by a peaceable and honorable adjustment is an act of section of the colonies and acted upon his advice, the colonies and honorable adjustment that the pass will light us down with honor or differences, and when such an adjustment that the pass will light us down view, however unconstitutional, and we have the pass will be a peaceable and honorable adjustment that the pass will be a peaceable and honorable adjustment that the pass will be a peaceable and honorable adjustment that the pass will be a peaceable and honorable adjustment that the pass will be a peaceable and honorable adjustment that the pass will be a peaceable and honorable adjustment that the pass will be a peaceable and honorable adjustme upon the advice of those whom they, in is to act criminally. You know, the ding the habeas corpus act, may seize upon the their superciliousness and haughtiness of country knows, and history will record, persons of those advocates of freedom who have power, have pre-umed to distrust instead of war and carnage, peace and harmony.

country knows, and history will record, persons of one and resolution enough to excite the opposition of persons of one and virtue and resolution enough to excite the opposition of despotic power never would have occurred beyond the ure in the remotest part of the Union, so that a hereafter arrest or imprison you, unless in would everywhere throughout the land this day prevail.

THE CAUSE OF THE REVOLUTION.

Here would have a conding the land compression of the land compr

even the great wisdom of the framers of and will meet the approval of a righteous most dear to the Administration; and the assertion of the right as a principle on adoption, war would like been averted, the Constitution cauld not forces that God, If you shall fall in defence of your evidence of this fact which they have and the part of Government to do them. It peace mantained, and the Union preservite was possible that a man might be rights you will leave a legacy to your placed in the Presidential chair in less children or your friends an imperishable than eighty years from the adoption of the renown. Your name will be transmitted Misjudging the temper and character of Constitution who should so play the ty- to future generations in the glorious catconsidered harsh. The question may be of Parliament to tax the colonies without the American people, they sought to pre- rant as to arrest peaceable citizens in alogue of those who have bravely died in States refusing submission to the Gener- defense of liberty, and will be remember means they chose to adopt to accomplish al Government, and Bastile them during ed to the latest "syllable of recorded their purpose, by governing a free people his pleasure "in the remotest parts of the time." by oppeals to their fears. Mobs became Union." Sir, had our fathers known that their instruments of vengeance, and where such intolerable acts of oppression could these could not conveniently be invoked, be practiced in the name of Liberty, and executive tyrauny laid its lawless hand would be submitted to by the people, I nection with the rights of the citizens stitutional and abominally wicked proc-

TIE PROCLAMATION OF SEPT. 22p.

as an agency of oppression in comparison with that practiced under the administration of Abraham Lincola.

Men conversed in whispers, even we
Note the administration of Abraham Lincola.

Men conversed in whispers, even we
Note the administration of Abraham Lincola.

OVER THE LIBERTIES AND LIVES of his country by without due process of law."

When there there is no offence, no crime, of course he shall not be held to answer of course he sha

The last authority which I will cite is RESIST TO THE DEATH ARRITRARY ARRESTS dent of the United States is commander-HEREAFTER.

ffending citizens of my own State have he mad? een "bastiled" in different parts of the Among all the causes that have been United States-"Cut off from their fami- potential in dividing public sentiment ly, their friends and their every connec- and preventing concert and harmony of State, I have appealed in person to the been more so than these usurpations of President, and to his Secretary of War. power and acts of oppression by the Pres-My appeal has been in vain. I have appealed to this body to make respectful whether negroes shall be free, as, shall inquiry in reference to the cause of their white men be made slaves? Every bas-I make no other and no more, except to rause than an army lost, ard every wrongmy fellow citizens of my own State .- ful imprisonment of the citizen more in-While I over have and ever shall counsel jurious than a defeat. my State to be the last to abandon the Federal Union into which she was the first to enter, and to patiently wait and bear until returning reason shall convince all sections that the best security for their

rights of life, liberty and property, is that Union and under that Constitution which our fathers formed, and the dismemberment of sections of that Union may from this conviction again become reunited; vet I now and here say to the people of my State-speaking to them as individuals who are conscious that they have ever been true and faithful to the Consitutions and laws of their country-being con-Against woogful accests DEFEND

But, sir, let us examine the provisions of this extraordinary document, in con-The Constitution declares that

Mr. President, notwithstanding that a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, ever prevent a peaceful re-nuion of the and was not W. H. Seward his prime Congress alone can rightfully suspend the unless on a presentment or indictment of States. I say PEACEFUL REUNION minister, and who dared say aught writ of habers corpus; Abraham Lincoln. a grand jury except in cases arising in a grand jury except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the unitiage of Napoleon sank into insignificance, but by his acts assuming to be TYRAXT tis when in actual service in time of war;

men dare not speak above their breath .- the 24th of September last, the privilege at all. Crime can only be defined or de against their will. You cannot restore the legislative as well as executive and judi-cial, by the delegation of authority ex-pressed in the Euleral Constitution? The tion. Finally the law and Constitution vin the remotest part of the Union;" and els and insurgents, their aiders and abet- ham Lincoln has said on this subject ?-ere appealed to for protection against "hear it, oh ye heavens; and give ear' oh tors within the United States, shall an Would some modern patriot who queswhich was made for all times, for peace as well as war, declared that no man to this exercise of despotic power. Not jury, but by arringument before a court triotic editor of a newspaper which, pershould be deprived of life, liberty or propsatisfied with this usurpation of power, he martial or military commission. A rebel haps, may denounce me as disloyal, be-This has proclaimed that "all rebels and in- or insurgent, their aiders and abettors, cause I have uttered this sentiment, listen guarantee of personal freedom had be n surgents, then aiders and abetters," not are guilty of treason. I reason is both to what a greater man then the present extorted by the English barons, sword in only in the States in revolt, but within a capital and an infamous crime. It is Executive, or even than a mighty editor

his to be defined.

think I ought to exhibit; but I have been law was neither more or less than the will this Senate a representative, it is true, of declared marrial law and commanded that States of this Union, I will discharge my to lay down distinctly the rules and regduty to the people of that State, though ulations and limits according to which his the Heavens themselves should fall. will was to be carried out." The Presiin-Chief of the army of the United States. Sir it may be said that there is no dan- Under his proclamation, what he wills to ger to the loyal citizens from this assump- be disloyal practices are such. Any one tion of power on the part of the Presi- who he wills, may be arrested as a viodent; that he is honest; that his only ob- later of his will. The law by which he ject is to suppress the rebellion, and that declares a violater of his will shall be the innocent will in no manner suffer .- tried in his will. The tribunal by which Such a confidence may well become the the grave offender is to be tried is constiwilling slaves of power, the conscious tuted as the President wills, for the militools of despotism. It becomes not me. tary commission is appointed by his an"The price of liberty is eternal vigilance." thority alone. The punishment inflicted, The best guarantee of liberty is the obser- if the President wills that his will has vence of the Constitution of one's coun- been violated, is just what the President try. I have no confidence in the honesty wills, no more, no less. It may be the of any man who, after having solemnly deprivation of liberty, or property, either worn to "preserve, pretect and defend or all. The Constitution provides that the Constitution of the Udited States," no person shall be deprived of these withon so flagroutly altempt its distruction - out the process of law. But what is the I know there is danger to the liberty of Constitution when we have a President the citizen from this assumption of pow- that has a will? All these things the Preser; I know that the innocent have suffer- ident professes to have done to save the ed from it. I know that peaceable and un- Union and protect the Constitution. Is

In behalf of the people of my action in the adhering States, none bave appression. My appeal has been refused. tile has been more disastrous to the Union

THE AROLITION PROCLAMATION.

Another measure adopted by the President, professedly as a necessary measure to suppress rebellion is his proclam-ation of the 1st inst., proclaiming freedom to nearly three millions of slaves in the revolted States. A brutum fulmen. A Popo's bull, as he himself has well said, against the comet. Are the slaves which he declares free in his possession or that of their masters? Has he or they control over them ? Can his paper buil give them practical liberty? If it can, surely it can do some other and more effeetual things toward suppressing the rebellion. If it is so potential, why not issue another declaring that the eyes of the rebels shall immediately drop out?-They could not then see to fight against him. Why not still another, that the Still another, that Richmond is taken?-They then would have no capital. One more, that they are all dead without heirs? Then, indeed, their possessions would all escheat, all without the sid of a confiscation bi'l could be parceled out among the thousands of disinverested but hopeful and expectant patriots who are impatiently waiting for the time to come when they shall be bidden to go down and possess the "goodly land."

Mr. President, while this utterly uncon guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. lamation can be of no service toward restoring the Union, it will, while unre-"No person shall be held to answer for voked and attempted to be executed, for SOUTH. That number of people inhab-

nal of history, and vindicate his action scribed and limit it that the "public hand, at Runnymole, from the hanghty in this national catastrophe, even before mind could rest in the conviction of its and oppressive John, five hundred years the latest generation." It was the assertion of the right to abolish accommand. The same observe hand, at Runnymole, from the hanghty the United States, and all persons distributed in the Constition, as follows:

"Treason against the United States per has said? If so, I invite his attention." It was the assertion of the right to abolish accommand. framers of the Federal Constitution, and -a supposed offence, one created by him- them or in adhering to their enemies, giv- ams in reference to this matter. Was he a disunionist, was he a secessionist beon earth, undefined even by him, and the with this crime shall not be held to an- created by consent, and united by the af-The great writ of right, the writ of ha- definition of which rests solely in his own swer for it unless on a presentment or in- fections of the people, could not be kept Charles II, to relieve on English subject the United States, shall be subject to President. He makes (declares) a new become alienated ? It he was not a dis-Colligula hung up by produces of action and wisdom of the Confederacy, but again to wave from